

round; size medium small, length two and seven-eighth to three and one-half inches, diameter two and one-half to three and one-fourth inches; stem inserted squarely; base rounded, cavity none or practically none; apex rounded; surface smooth; color when fully ripe bright orange; skin one-eighth inch thick, pliable, oil glands rather small; segments commonly ten, rag rather tough, core open, one-fourth to three-eighths inch in diameter; flesh golden yellow, tender, exceedingly juicy; flavor sweet, apt to be cloying when the fruit is very ripe; quality good; seeds averaging eight to ten, small to medium size. While most abundant in the markets about Christmas time the season commences in late September or October and extends to the end of January. The variety is an extremely prolific bearer, quite a contrast in this respect to 'selecta', whose bearing habits are those of the Bahia navel orange. The branches of 'pera' trees are not infrequently so heavily laden with fruits that they have to be propped to prevent them from breaking. One of the finest groves of this variety seen in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro is that of Sr. Cezar Augusto Henriques, at Maxambomba. The trees here are all budded on the sour orange ('laranja de terra'), the commonest stock in this region and generally considered the best; at four years of age the budded trees produce on an average five hundred fruits per tree, according to the statement of the owner. The usual price obtained for the fruits is 5\$000 (about \$1.60) per hundred. The orchard is situated on a hillside, the soil being rich clay loam, grayish in color. No deep cultivation is given the trees, but the surface is frequently hoed to keep down weeds." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

*Copernicia cerifera*. (Phoenicaceae.) 37866. Seeds of the carnauba palm from Joazeiro, Bahia, Brazil. "A valuable wax palm found along the banks of the Rio Sao Francisco from well above Barra to below Joazeiro. In places it grows in great abundance, forming large groves along the banks of the stream. The leaves are fan-shaped, rather finely cut, two to three feet in diameter, and light green in color. The plant frequently attains a height of from twenty-five to thirty feet. The wax is extracted by cutting the leaves and drying them in the sun, when the wax exudes in the form of a powder. Candles made from it are yellowish brown in color, extremely hard and burn with a clear yellow fairly brilliant light. They sell for forty reis each, but very few are made nowadays and they are difficult to obtain. The fruit is for hog feed and many of the large land owners are preserving the trees for the production of fruit. The trunks are extensively employed in building houses. The wax industry was former-